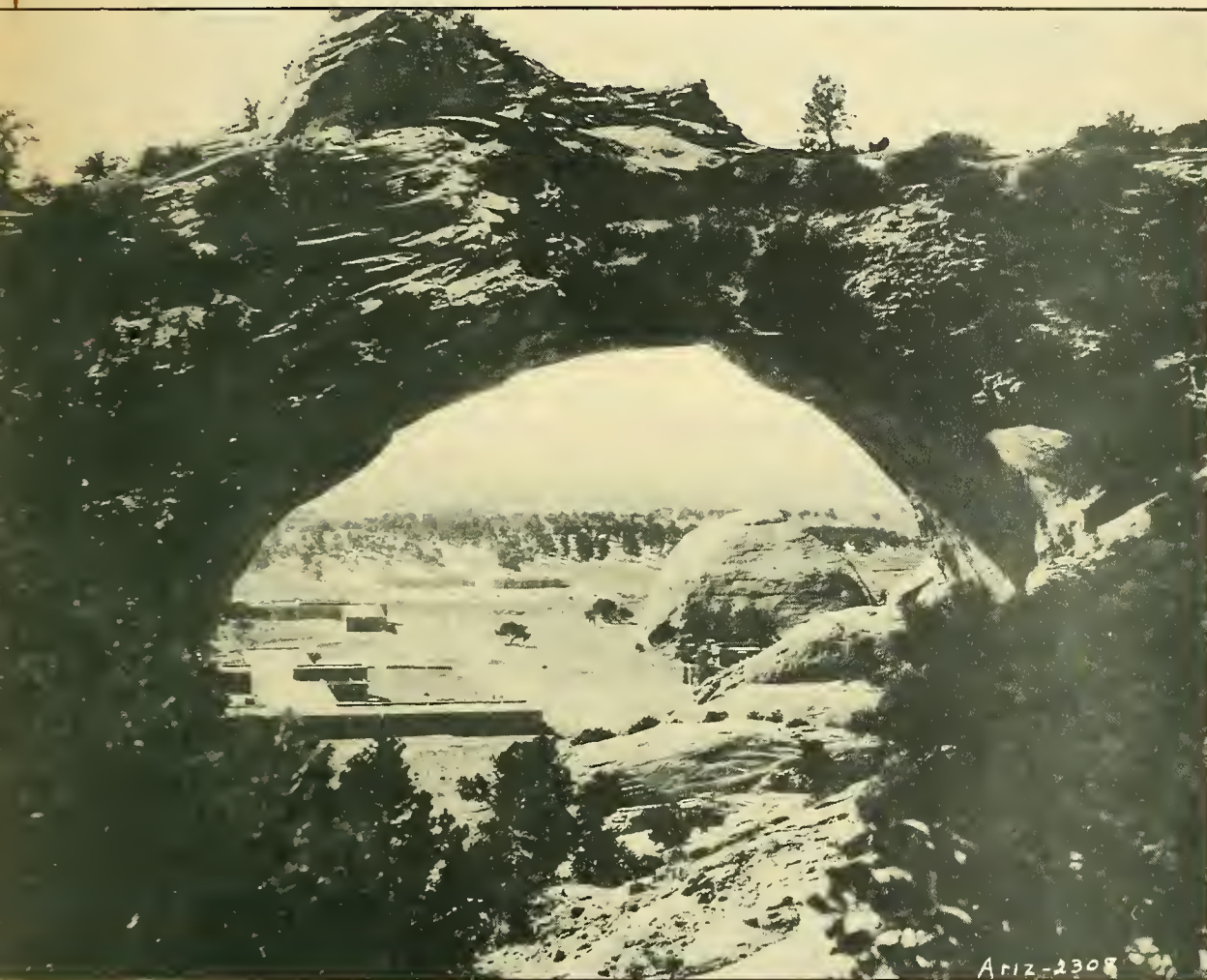


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# INDIANS

AT WORK



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JANUARY ♦ 1938

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS • WASHINGTON, D.C.

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# I N D I A N S     A T     W O R K

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INDIANS FURROWING AT MINDEN, NEVADA



"Their eye is straighter than the white man's," says these Indians' employer.  
(Photograph by Frances Cooke MacGregor)



# · INDIANS · AT · WORK ·

A News Sheet for Indians  
and the Indian Service

VOLUME V                      JANUARY 1938                      NUMBER 5

The importance of wise planning in the field of government - the overwhelming importance - is as yet appreciated by few people.

In the competitive business field, there take place many failures for every success. Planning, an essential element of success, is insured through the competitive principle. The non-planner or bad planner is simply driven to the wall; the planner, who plans wisely, holds the field.

Now, the most important planning of all is planning by government. Failure to plan by government, or wrong planning, has damaging effects reaching through and through the affairs of the people. That is true on an Indian reservation; true in the total nation. And the competitive principle can not, in government planning, be relied upon as it can be in private business planning.

Absence of plan, or mistake of plan, practically holds the field unchallenged, where it is government planning. A bad plan may continue to dominate the situation years, even lifetimes, after its badness has become evident. This, because whatever plan, good or bad, is adopted by government, thereafter is promptly buttressed by the special interests which it creates.

The bad plan, for example, of public domain homesteading operated consecutively across nearly three generations, long after its economic and social unfeasibility had become apparent. It operated until stopped in 1934. The end result has been the dust bowl.

Wrong planning in the matter of control of floods had the effect of obscuring for at least one full generation the facts of soil erosion which have loomed into public consciousness in the last four years. Hundreds of millions of dollars were spent building levees down-river, while neither expenditure nor public control of use saved the "little waters" or the watershed soils.

Indian Service history is "strewn with the corpses" of bad yet persevering plans. Land allotment is the best known of these. But look at the Indian irrigation system as it was a few years ago. More than fifty million dollars had been sunk in big irrigation projects, all but a few of which were practically insolvent. Under these projects, due to heavy costs, Indians were leasing, not using, their lands, as a general fact. Meantime, the innumerable inexpen-



sive, self-maintaining subsistence irrigation projects had been neglected. Only now is Indian Service beginning to liquidate this discouraging heritage, and to press its irrigation work toward direct, Indian subsistence, use.

Other cases, known to all students of the Indian record, are the predominant reliance on boarding schools in years gone by; the oblivion in earlier years toward Indian community organization, traditional or modern; the concentration, in the health field, upon hospitalization as over against Public Health work.

There grew up, as it were, a big repertory of alternate defective plans, and Indian administration ricocheted from one to another, with baffling discontinuity of policy and with little or nothing certain except that the last estate would be no better than the first.

And Indian Service has been no special case. A parallel tale might be told of government almost in its entirety.

Turning from the negative view to the positive one, how quickly and increasingly productive is wise, factual planning by government! Just staying within the Indian field: think of the swift productiveness of the Indian Reorganization Act as viewed from region to region of Indian country. Observe the steady decline of the Indian death rate, since planned health service got into action hardly more than ten years ago. Look at the instantaneous and growing productiveness of planned water development, planned

land use and planned land rehabilitation, since factual planning began to be introduced at the beginning of Indian Emergency Conservation Work in 1933.

As yet, in Indian Service as in government at large, factually informed planning is only at its dawn. What needs to be recognized, is the paramount importance of planning. This paramount task does not belong to the top executives alone, or to the statistical division alone. In Indian Service as in the general commonwealth, the whole employed personnel and the whole citizenship are needed as partners in the planning.

In Indian Service, that planning is worth most, which is a staff operation within a local jurisdiction; and with the Indians, as organized bodies, taking part from beginning to end.

In earlier issues, such planning and, thereafter, the execution of such plans, is given the name of the "area project method" (see "Indians At Work" July 1936 "Reorganization Number").

The President's Reorganization Committee, in its report sent to Congress by the President January 12, last, lays a greatly needed emphasis on a phase of thought and planning that must lie back of social and economic planning. This prerequisite of all successful planning is personnel planning.

The Committee proposes that a positive personnel planning and positive personnel work shall be undertaken by the government as a whole and by all its departments.



Such positive personnel planning and work means attracting ability into government service; training that ability, before and after it is employed; recording the achievements of personnel, in such manner that the existence of needed talent, wherever it may be found in the government, can be known to the promoting officer. Positive personnel planning merges with administrative planning, because according to the demands that are placed upon personnel will the product of personnel be, in the long run. Bad administrative organization defeats personnel, just as surely as bad personnel can defeat good organization.

In this field of personnel planning lie some of the great discoveries of the years ahead. At present, positive personnel work looks out into a twilight world. Discoveries are waiting to be made. These discoveries, when made, and when made effective in practice, will set free unguessed endowments of energy and of specific ability - endowments unused and unsuspected, which are the present possession of multitudes of government employees.

An Interdepartmental Committee, appointed by the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture and the Civil Service Commission, is now working upon this problem which lies over in the twilight - positive personnel planning.

In the Southwest area, using funds supplied by the Rockefeller Foundation, an experiment or demonstration has just now been got under way, in the field of recruitment, in-service training,

and the formulation of new types of record and of more productive types of examination for administrative posts in Indian Service and kindred services.

Many other departments are exploring and experimenting in this field of positive personnel work. But as yet, only the glimmering beginnings have been made.

Wise planning by government will yield more fruit than did the voyage of Columbus.

\* \* \* \* \*

Dana Johnson is dead - at 58 years, from heart failure, on December eighth. How long the span since 1922, when month after month The New Mexican, which he edited, blazed wrath, irony, humor, scorn against the Bursum Indian bill and the designs of Albert B. Fall. Then the intervening years, when The New Mexican characterized as a public enemy (even, as the event proved, one to be hung in effigy, and burnt) the writer of this memorial note. Then the succeeding years, when Bronson Cutting, Senator, was helping to find a way to unit these warring elements along the Rio Grande. And the final years, when Dana Johnson unfailingly, and always with a whip of wit and a voice containing the rolling of drums, waged battle against the New Deal in general but for the New Deal's Indian program - for the Pueblos, the Navajos.

Only two and a half years ago, we stood near together in a strangely remote and alien New York church, looking at the bier

of that king of men - that brother of men - Bronson Cutting.

Already nearly all of that past is

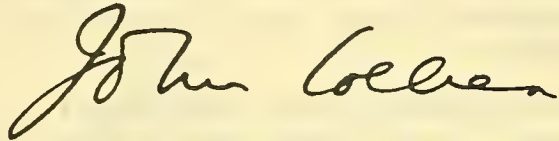
"Folded like a scroll within the tomb,  
Unread forever."

But do not the purposes live on?

All but the tiniest part of the infinite past (near and remote past) is thus "folded like a scroll within the tomb." Thus certainly, nearly every reader of this memorial, with the writer of it, will be, in a mere breath of years, ten years or twenty years.

But do not the purposes live on?

And do not brave wills, brave spirits live on - though we cannot know how - in the purposes?



Commissioner of Indian Affairs

\* \* \* \* \*



TO THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE INDIAN SERVICE:

We are entering upon a new year.

Nearly five years have passed since the present Administration came in. It is three and one-half years since the adoption of the Indian Reorganization Act. Looking back and calculating our accomplishments in terms of our ambitions and hopes, we are dismayed that we have not accomplished more. If we measure our progress, however, against the intricate immensity of the task of Indian administration, I think that we can regard what we have done with satisfaction. A third of a million people cannot in a few months recapture a destiny. Government cannot, in a few months - or a few years - supply these people with the natural resources and the tools of a livelihood which they require. But in both these directions, through the Indian Reorganization Act, much has been done. A considerable measure of self-government, and a teeming measure of self-confidence and self-respect, have been recaptured by the Indian people. In physical assets, the Indians have gained by nearly three million acres. Their lands, their homes, and their industries have been improved through the wise expenditure of a great deal of emergency money.

But since this is essentially a message to Indian Service employees, I want to tell them that one of the most gratifying developments of all has been the constantly growing attitude of cooperation and accommodation on their part. Once in a while one finds an employee who cannot be jogged out of the old rut, but the great majority have welcomed and supported the new order.

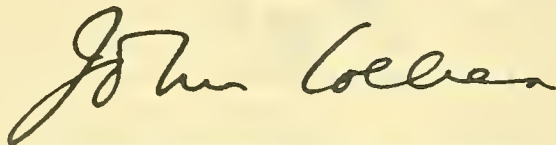
I do not need to remind any employee that this new order calls for greater physical effort, much more understanding, much more wisdom than used to be required of a man or woman in the Indian Service. It is easy to dictate; it is difficult to guide. The path of a czar is brutally clear; the course of a counselor is painful and searching. We are translating a system of administration by absolutism into one of democracy; and among all methods of government, democracy is most exacting in its demands upon those in authority.

I have noticed very often that where an Indian community is making noteworthy progress, there is found living in the community some especially devoted employee. It may be a man; often it is a woman. It may be a school teacher or an Indian farmer. As a rule,

the title doesn't mean much. The school teacher advises about agriculture; the farmer teaches a class of boys to get along a little better in their environment. Both of them are called on to act in every capacity from family counselor to mechanic, in every field from dairying to domestic science. They know the Indian as a person, not as a problem.

These devoted people who live out in the communities are the backbone of the Indian Service. Often their environment is hard and depressing. They live far from comforts and companionship. It is not difficult for them to think sometimes that they are forgotten. I want this message to go to these people, especially - to let them know that, far from being forgotten, they are remembered constantly with gratitude and appreciation.

We have before us another twelve months. Here in Washington we are apt to measure our progress by fiscal periods, by the weeks when appropriations committee hearings are on, or the times when Budget estimates must be submitted. In the field, the inclination is to use a calendar marked off with the dates for lease payments, or for reports to be submitted to Washington, or for reservation budgets to be got up. Let us all remember, both in Washington and in the field, that the only true measure is that fourth dimensional one - of spiritual satisfaction in a worth-while job well done.



Commissioner of Indian Affairs

\* \* \* \* \*

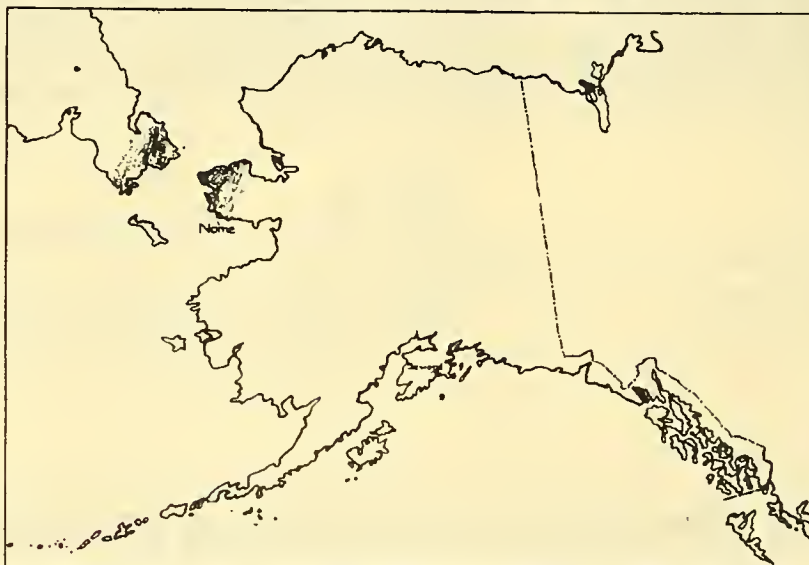
DR. MEKEEL LEAVES SERVICE TO HEAD LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Dr. H. Scudder Mekeel, who has been Field Representative of the Commissioner and in charge of the applied anthropology unit of the Indian Service has resigned to become director of the Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe. He succeeds Dr. Kenneth M. Chapman, who had expressed a desire to retire from administration in order to continue his research work.

ACROSS HERING STRAIT ON THE ICE:  
NEW DOCUMENTATION ON THE SIBERIAN ORIGIN OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN

By John P. Harrington - Smithsonian Institution

Throughout a vast area the Old World and the New look at each other face to face. It is that bleak and little known region, shown on the map below, which constitutes the extreme northeastern corner of Siberia and the northwestern corner of North America. There, from heights of land, one may see across the water to the other side. From east Siberia, America must have appeared to its first discoverers much as the great island of Sakhalin, further south on the same Siberian Coast, looked - as a great off-lying island.



Less Than 54 Miles Separates Siberia And Alaska

The first discoverers: From where did they come? Ever since the beginning of the seventeenth century it has been apparent to students of the races and languages of man that the first inhabitants of America, the so-called Indians, are related genetically, historically and geographically to the great race of mankind known to the Russians for centuries under the name of Tatárin, a word which has been taken into English as "Tartar." This Tartar race



inhabited East Siberia for milleniums - still inhabits it - and during all these milleniums has, so far as is known, been in possession of boats for navigating rivers and the sea, sleds, native dogs, reindeer and other means of transportation. Even the very word for man's boat, kayak, in use by the present Eskimo, occurs today in various East Siberian languages.

There are in reality two problems: First, the general Siberian origin of the American Indian; and second, the details of how and when he came into America. The first of these problems has never encountered any opposition from thinking scientists. Brerewood, writing in England several years before the Pilgram Fathers made their memorable voyage to the New England Coast, published his views that the American Indian belonged to the Tartar race, which views are so plausible and convincing that they have simply been "rehashed" and elaborated by subsequent scientists. But when we come to the details of the immigration, it is another matter. There is the rub. These details remain even at the present day unproved.

#### Land-Bridge Migration Doubtful

No scientist knows, after any amount of study of modern geology, including the tracing of the first coming of the *Sequoia gigantea* (Giant Redwood) and related species of trees into America, whether there was a land-bridge across the present Bering Sea between East Cape Siberia and Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, at the time of the first immigration of man into America. The Bering Sea at this point is at present shallow and two islands, Big Diomedé and Little Diomedé, stand midway like stepping stones in a stream in the midst of the fifty-four mile wide Strait. Geologists agree that in the miocene era, millions of years before the coming of man into America, there was such a land connection, but whether this connection persisted or was renewed at the time of the penetration of man to the east is a big question-mark unsolved by modern geological studies. It seems on the whole very doubtful that man immigrated into America across a land-bridge.

#### Two Other Possibilities: Boats; Or The Ice

Nor would have such a land-bridge have been necessary. There are two other means by which man, in his paleo-Siberian state of some thirty or forty thousand years ago, may easily and plausibly have entered America.

One of these means was his possession of boats. The people of Eskimo speech who have during the last few centuries held

both sides of the Bering Strait are in possession of skin boats; also open dugout boats, made by hollowing out a log, are known to the tribes further down the Siberian Coast and further down the American Coast and may have been the type of boat used by the original crossers of the Strait, instead of the skin boat.

The other means of coming to the New World was by crossing on the ice. In the present geological age the Strait never freezes over solidly but is, except in mid-summer, more or less irregularly filled with floating blocks of ice, carried by well-known currents and often practically contiguous. What the ice conditions were in the Bering Strait during the ice age, from which the present geological age is an emergence, are not known. But the interesting point is, and it is an all-important one, that it is possible for a man - even if ice conditions were no more favorable during the immigration period than they are now - to cross, afoot or with dog-sled, from East Cape Siberia to the Alaskan shores, without the use of boats.

It was, therefore, most gratifying to this writer to receive recently the unique, and one might almost say historical, letter from Mr. Max Gottschalk, of Nome, Alaska, which is published here for the first time. It shows that a man has in recent times accomplished the feat of crossing - as it is very likely the primitive Indians crossed - without the use of a boat.

I want to point out that Mr. Gottschalk's success in crossing ice which was at points almost paper-thin, was due in part to his use of the dog-sled. There is a principle known to skaters as well as to physicists that in proportion to the rapidity with which a body moves, so much less is the dead weight exerted on the supporting substance. The earliest Indians, doubtless possessing the dog-sled, may have crossed by this means also, or they may have crossed on foot. It is an interesting fact to note that prevailing currents carried Gottschalk with the floe far afield, to Shishmaref, some seventy miles to the northeast, up coast, of his contemplated destination.

I might say that the letter from Mr. Gottschalk - who is not what he himself would call an educated man - has seemed to me to be a masterful example of English writing, giving briefly and simply the story of his epic accomplishment.

\* \* \* \* \*



### Captain Gottschalk's Journey

Nome, Alaska.

"Dr. John P. Harrington  
Care of The Smithsonian Institution  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

"Yes, it is true that I crossed the Bering Straits on the ice, but I made the journey alone. I left East Cape, Siberia, in March 1913 with my sled, its load of fur and food and 16 dogs. It took me  $2\frac{1}{2}$  days to reach the Big Diomedes Island traveling at an angle over the moving ice to allow for the northward current. After feeding and resting the dogs I struck out for Little Diomedes Island which is close by and easily made over the ice, as the ice between the two islands is grounded.

"At Little Diomedes Island a white man by the name of Bill Shroeder who had been stopping at the village during the winter, asked to go along with me as he wished to get to Nome early in the year. He followed me on snowshoes. When we were 25 miles out on the traveling floes, Shroeder fell through. As the temperature was around 20 degrees below zero I wrapped him up in the sled and took him back to Little Diomedes Island, where he afterward died.



"I again struck out for Cape Prince of Wales which is only 24 miles on a straight line from Little Diomed Island, but 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  days later I finally got ashore at Shishmaref, which is 75 miles up the coast from Cape Prince of Wales. I estimated that during this period I traveled about 200 miles, always heading back southward after being forced north by the fast-moving ice. After resting myself and my dogs for several days I left Shishmaref for Nome, 225 miles away by the coast winter trail.

"The ice conditions are the same on both sides of the Islands, the floes being more or less scattered and the current northwesterly. Young ice is constantly forming in the open leads, about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick. It was in one of these spots that Schroeder went through. I could cross these places with my sled and dogs - that is to say some of them - whenever I could find one thick enough to get to the big floe in the direction of the U. S. Coastline. Altogether it was a perilous trip and I do not think I would do it again. But then I am older now and that may be the reason.

Yours truly,

Captain Max Gottschalk."

\* \* \* \* \*

Author's Note:

From acquaintances of many years' standing, we learn that Mr. Max Gottschalk, sometimes also called "Mike" Gottschalk, has lived in Nome for some twenty years. He is captain of a trading and freighting schooner which plies between Nome and nearby points. Because of his long experience in the region as navigator and as trader with natives and with whites, and because of his familiarity with the Russian and Eskimo languages, he is peculiarly qualified to speak with authority on conditions in the Bering Strait.

\* \* \* \* \*

JOHN FROST, WELL-KNOWN CROW CLERGYMAN, DIES

John Frost, Crow Indian, died at the Government Hospital at Crow Agency, Montana, after a long career as cowboy, deputy sheriff, U. S. Indian Service employee, Indian Scout for the U. S. Army, and, for many years, as Baptist pastor to his people. The Board of Managers of the Baptist Home Missionary Society has gone on record in expressing appreciation of his life and work.

## INDIAN ADMINISTRATION DEVELOPMENTS SHOWN IN 1937 REPORT, NOW AVAILABLE

The annual report of the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year 1937, in which is contained the report of the Office of Indian Affairs, is now available and may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. for fifty cents.

A few highlights from the report follow:

### Indian Population Shows Increase

The Indian population of the United States has been increasing at a rate exceeding one per cent per year for the last seven years. This increase has not been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the land and other resources upon which the Indian population depends for its livelihood. Thus the work of the Interior Department in improving the health of the Indians and obtaining for them their share of emergency relief work emphasizes the need of getting more land and developing the resources they already have. When emergency relief work stops, the problem will become even more acute.

The Commissioner reports that between 1933 and 1936 the Indian death rate decreased from 15.5 to 13.7 per cent per thousand of population. This death rate is still 2.2 per cent more per thousand than among the general population. As recently as 1920 the Indian death rate was double that of the general population. The Indian birth rate - 22.3 per cent per thousand - while declining very slowly, is still among the highest of any of the population groups in the country.

### Indian Land Need Is Urgent

In 1933, according to the report, the Indian population as a whole was under-supplied with land and other resources. Approximately two-thirds of the Indians were either landless, or possessed land in quantities or in a condition which would not supply a livelihood. For more than a generation prior to 1933 Indian resources, especially land, had been dissipated through the operation of the General Allotment Act which compelled the breaking-up of tribal lands into individually-owned parcels. Since

1934 when the Indian Reorganization Act was passed, this dissipation of Indian lands has ceased and the process of reaccumulation has begun, but Commissioner Collier expresses doubt whether this rate of accumulation is not lagging behind the increase in the Indian population.

Since 1933 the land available for Indian use has been increased by approximately four per cent; during the same period, the Indian population increased by more than 4.5 per cent. In discussing this problem, Commissioner Collier writes: "Whether, quantitatively speaking, the downward economic trend can be really reversed depends partly upon getting a solution of the allotted lands problem; partly upon the shift of frozen appropriations out of unproductive into economically productive uses; partly also upon getting a more generous allowance for land purchases and for agricultural credit than has yet been secured."

#### Conservation Of Resources By Indians

The report points out the astonishing progress made by the Indians themselves in the application of the principles of conservation to their land and water resources. Because of overuse and misuse, the forage-producing capacity of the 40,000,000 acres of Indian range land had been cut in half. Since 1933 several Indian tribes have voluntarily made great sacrifices, having drastically reduced the number of live-stock grazing on their eroding lands.

On the Navajo Reservation range management practices are being introduced with the cooperation of the Soil Conservation Service and of the Navajos themselves. On the Uintah Reservation in Utah, on the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho, on several of the reservations in Nevada and on the San Carlos Apache Reservation in Arizona, the long period of overgrazing has come to an end. On these and other large areas of Indian range land the number of cattle and sheep grazing on these lands has been reduced to the grazing capacity. On all of these reservations the necessary reductions were made with the active cooperation of the Indians who, after all, were the original conservationists.

#### Progress Under The Indian Reorganization Act

Economic rehabilitation, as reflected in land purchases and credit for productive uses, is only one phase of the program of Indian regeneration which the Reorganization Act of 1934 makes possible. Economic rehabilitation is basic, of course, but no economic program would succeed, Commissioner Collier declares,



unless self-determination, which means management by themselves of their own resources, is made feasible for the Indians. Acceptance of the Reorganization Act was in itself an action of will on the part of the Indian tribes.

As to what actually has happened since the law was adopted by Congress in June, 1934, the annual report reveals at the end of last fiscal year Indians numbering 252,211 have come under its terms. This represents 217 tribes or bands, or 68.8 per cent of the Indian population in the United States, including Alaska. Tribes accepting the Act are enabled to write constitutions and charters of incorporation, documents which state specifically what powers and responsibilities they may assume in directing their own affairs and as incorporated bodies they can engage in business in much the same manner as does an incorporated municipality. As of December 1, constitutions and by-laws have been written and adopted by 74 tribes, representing 94,196 Indians; charters of incorporation have been ratified by 47 tribes, representing 54,749 Indians. This is an increase over the figures given in the report, which is of June 30, 1937, the end of the fiscal year.

#### More Productive Administration Sought

Other matters of vital importance to the Indians of the United States are discussed in the report. In the field of arts and crafts, several projects for developing standards of quality and opening up of markets are described. This work is one of the functions of the Arts and Crafts Board, established in accordance with the Act of August 27, 1935.

In education, further progress is reported in the effort to adjust the school program to the needs of the Indian community, by recognizing and making use of significant factors in Indian life. This new policy in Indian education has made necessary in-service training, which is in itself a new departure in Indian education. Health work - with increased cooperation between state boards of health, the Public Health Service, the Children's Bureau and the Indian Office; with higher standards for physicians and nurses coming into the Service, with more and better hospital facilities - has also shown great improvement.

The report directs attention to several problems which as yet remain untouched, or only partly solved. In particular the problems of heirship lands, of appropriations frozen in channels no longer useful, of the illegal sale of liquor among Indians and of the possibility of charging fees for certain services to Indians able to pay their own way - in all of these the answers are yet to be found.

ACOMA SHEEP DIP, UNITED PUEBLOS, NEW MEXICO - FALL, 1937

By Ten Broeck Williamson

Soil Conservation Service



An arsenic dip was tried this year instead of nicotine and similar dips which have been used in the past. Advantages of this dip are that it may be used at a lower temperature, and in hard water. The results were entirely successful. For the tick dipping, six pounds of the powder, mixed with a little water, provided sufficient stock for 150 gallons of water in the dipping trough. Since

All sheep on the Acoma Reservation were gathered and dipped for ticks at the dipping pens near the village of McCarty on September 21 and 22, 1937. This tremendous task of dipping 16,550 sheep in two days was accomplished through the cooperation of all Acoma sheep owners, working under the direction of their head sheep officer, Santiago Haweya, and representatives of the Soil Conservation Service and the New Mexico Sheep Sanitary Board.







the dip must be used at a temperature of between 68 and 70 degrees Fahrenheit, water piped from a nearby windmill to three 400-gallon tanks near the dipping trough was heated sufficiently before being run into the trough to bring the solution to the required temperature.

The bands of sheep to be dipped were held near the dipping pens. These pens are constructed with a large corral at one end into which a new flock was driven as soon as the previous one had been dipped. One of the most difficult tasks of the dipping was to drive the sheep into the chutes which lead off on either side of the large corral. This was most easily accomplished by leading one sheep, preferably one with a bell, into the chute. Once this sheep had started, the others followed readily. Two chutes were used to enable one to be filled while the other was being emptied as the sheep were forced into the dipping trough. While the sheep were being held in the chutes, they were tallied and mouthed. The tallying was to keep track of individual ownership within the band. The mouthing was done to determine which ewes were so old as to be unfit for further breeding.

The sheep which were so marked had to be removed from the reservation. Some were killed and eaten, while others were traded to neighboring Pueblos for such commodities as wheat, chili, and corn. This removal of unproductive stock is an essential phase of the range-improvement program being carried out on the Acoma lands.

In a steady stream, from the chutes where they







were held after being tallied and mouthed, the sheep were forced by eight or ten husky men to dive into the dipping trough. The sides of the cement dipping trough taper inward slightly toward the base. It has an average width of eighteen inches and is long enough so that the sheep require about one and one-half minutes to swim the length of it. This was considered a sufficient time for the dip to be effective against the ticks.

Along both sides of the trough, men with steel crooks stood to assist the swimming sheep. Those sheep which became confused were helped toward the end of the trough and those whose heads were not completely submerged as they dove from the

chute into the dip were soundly ducked with the crooks before they could emerge at the far end.

A man was stationed to help the tired sheep in climbing the runway out of the dipping trough. This much-splashed individual was replaced with each new band that was dipped.

The dripping sheep emerged from the dip into drainage pens. These pens are constructed with cement floors which are so sloped as to allow the excess dip to return to the dripping trough. Since each sheep removed approximately one gallon of dip in its wool, the operations had to be halted at about every 1,000 sheep to replenish the mixture and test it for temperature and strength.





After being held in the draining pens for fifteen minutes, the sheep were released into a large corral until the whole band was dipped, at which time they were turned out to graze. Because the entire dipping was carefully done, not a single sheep was lost.

An examination of various bands five days after the dip showed a few live tick eggs. Five days later, inspection showed no live eggs, but a few live ticks. Subsequent examination on the fifteenth and twentieth days after the dipping revealed neither ticks nor eggs.

At present the only possibility for reinfestation is from ticks which are harbored in vegetation, timber, or old bedding grounds. Should the sheep become reinfested, a dipping similar to the one described will be held next year. This precaution should free the sheep from ticks for several years.

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Note: All the photographs in the preceding article are used through the courtesy of the Soil Conservation Service.

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#### COVER PHOTOGRAPH

The photograph shows the Navajo Central Agency as it appears looking through Window Rock.



A MESSAGE FROM FORT PECK, MONTANA

By Martin Mitchell, Indian Policeman

Fort Peck Agency, Montana

My friends, I want you to stop and think a little about yourselves and about your future. The way some of the Indians are reminds me of an old horse I had. He had been an awfully good horse, but he was raised in a barn. When he got to be 20 years old I retired him. I took him out of the barn and took the rope off his neck and shut the barn door. Do you think he quit the barn and went out and ate grass? No. He stood at the barn door night and day and starved to death, waiting to be fed.

Now we don't want to be like that old horse. We want to be preparing ourselves to make our own way for the time when the government won't be helping us any more.

Now, my friends, I am going to tell you how I made it good and how I went in bad. Ever since I was fourteen years old I work hard. Them days there were no white men in the country. Many days with an old ox team I make sometimes fifty cents a day, sometimes a dollar. When Uncle Sam see I try to do something for myself they give me all the work they can find for me. They gave me government wood contract, hay contract, mail contract, ditch work and every dollar I make I make use of it. I started with an old ox team and about eight years I was one of the wealthiest men on this reservation.

I had a big herd of cattle, horses, all kinds of equipment, chickens, ducks, rabbits, everything. I didn't get no loan; I got it by sweating. Nowadays you boys got one hundred times better chance to get ahead than I had in my time.

Here's how I went in bad. My friends they began to come to me, tell me their troubles with the superintendent and with farmers and with the police and the clerks. I believe them what they tell me. I went to Washington couple times fighting the superintendent, farmers and the policemen. I started to stick my nose in everybody else's business and let my own business go all to pieces. My friends, if I stayed on and tend to my own business like I first started, I think I be wealthy yet. That's why good many of us today we ain't got nothing because we try to run somebody else's business too much.



Now, my friends, for last twenty-five years we have done nothing here at Fort Peck but fighting, fighting all the time. What we gain on that anyhow? I know what we got for fighting all the time; what we got is this - we got the bad reputation and that's not very good to be proud about it.

Let's be wise; let's start a new program. I am going to mention four or five programs we should follow and I guarantee we get somewhere with it. I am going to tell you the truth.

Program No. 1: Let's cooperate with the superintendent and the farmer and the policemen. I will guarantee it we will get some place with it.

Program No. 2: Let's trade some of our dogs off for a bunch of chickens. Some of us we go high as ten to fifteen dogs in the house. That's too many. If you have that many chickens you will have something.

Program No. 3: Let's trade our automobiles off for a work team. When you buy a car you neglect your home, cut yourself short on everything. Wait until you can afford it.

Program No. 4: Let's cut the booze out and save that money to buy us a milk cow. At the rate we spend money on the booze it won't take us long to buy us a thoroughbred milk cow, probably two or three times that. I want to know if any of you can tell me the money you spend on booze does any good. You neglect your home, ruin your health, ruin your reputation. Let's quit.

Program No. 5: Let's stay home and tend to our own business. Some times I wish this office would burn to the ground so that you would have to do more for yourselves.

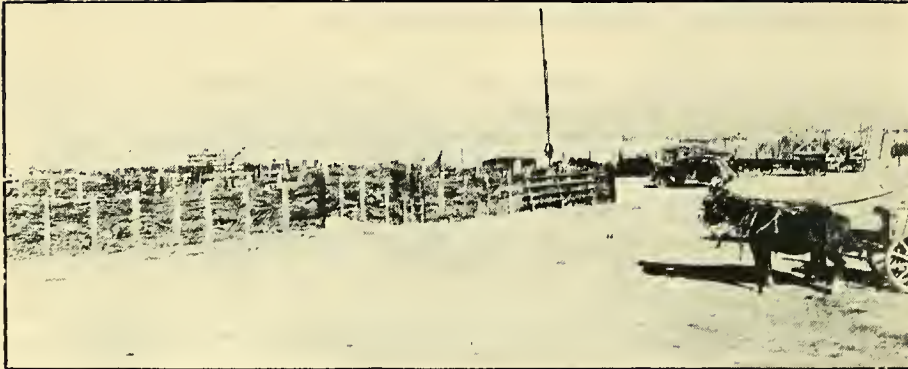
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#### INDIAN CONTRIBUTION SHOWN AT OKLAHOMA FOLK FESTIVAL PROGRAM

At the Oklahoma Folk Festival, celebrated at Northeastern Teachers College at Tahlequah, Oklahoma on November 16, Indian dances, music and legends were an important feature. This year Oklahoma's thirtieth birthday as a state was celebrated and the theme of the festival was woven around the contribution of various groups to the state's development, in which the Indian played an important part.

## FORT McDERMITT MAKES HAY

By J. E. White, Credit Agent



The Cattle Grading Corrals Have Just Been Finished.  
Timber Is Scarce At McDermitt, But Willows And Good  
Posts Serve The Purpose.

In northwestern Nevada, some two hundred and fifty miles from Carson Agency, is the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, home of a small group of Paiute and Shoshone Indians. This remote group has achieved outstanding economic progress during the past three years.

The Fort McDermitt Indians' resources have always been meager. When allotments of land were made, many families received less than ten acres of arable land each. Although the allottees gradually improved their holdings by clearing land for hay fields and by building homes, the Indians had to depend for the bulk of their living upon ranch and vaquero work for white-owned cattle outfits and upon sheep shearing and wood hauling. In 1933 the situation at Fort McDermitt was this: there were about 270 Indians who owned some 150 head of horses and less than 200 hundred cattle. The able-bodied depended on wage work from white stockmen for their support; the aged and helpless received rations from the government. Today these Indians own 1,000 cattle.

### Fort McDermitt Organizes Under I.R.A.

The Fort McDermitt Indians voted to accept the Indian Reorganization Act and adopted a constitution in July 1936 and a charter in November 1936. In 1936, by a special act of Congress,

more than 20,000 acres on the headwaters of the Quinn River were set aside for the use of the Indians. In the winters 1934-35 and 1936-37 the Indians had been fortunate in receiving shipments of drought-relief cattle. And on December 15, 1936, the first unit of irrigated hay land, 1,554.35 acres, of which 1,000 acres were producing hay, was acquired by Indian Reorganization Act purchase.

One of their first actions as an organized group was to seek a loan from the Indian Reorganization Act's revolving loan fund and on March 30, 1937, the tribe secured a loan of \$21,000, of which \$3,500 is being used to operate the corporate enterprise known as the Giacometto ranch project.

These things were done for the Fort McDermitt Indians. The rest they did for themselves.

### Hay Is Harvested On Halves

The story of the management of this hay enterprise follows in brief:

The council, with the approval of the Superintendent, Miss Alida C. Bowler, selected a manager who looks after the ranch in much the same capacity as a ranch foreman. The manager, who is paid a salary, is the custodian of all the property, looks after the irrigation work, checks the condition of fences and directs the haying operations.

The hay harvesting is done by the Fort McDermitt cattlemen who furnish all horse power, and who cut, rake and stack the hay for one-half of the hay tonnage harvested. The grazing aftermath on the hay land goes to the tribal cattlemen who harvest the hay. The other half of the hay is the property of the tribe and the proceeds from its sale are used to pay the operating expenses of the enterprise and to repay the \$3,500 loan.

The first year's budget of the enterprise showed \$1,515 to be spent for equipment, of which the largest item was \$900 for six buck rakes; \$720 for the manager's salary; \$1,000 for a reserve fund; and \$265 for miscellaneous expenses.



Twenty Mow Teams Ready To Go



The 1937 hay operations, under the direction of the manager, Willie Hardin, were carried out with promptness and precision. When final measurements were made by Farm Agent Woodward thirty days after the stacks were finished, 1,070 tons were checked, in addition to some 100 tons reserved by previous agreement for the former ranch owner.

The \$500 due this year on the corporation's \$3,500 debt is being paid from funds received from this year's operations. The remaining \$3,000 is payable in \$1,000 installments in November of 1938, 1939 and 1940.

#### Hay As The Key Of Fort McDermitt Economy

This hay enterprise is an essential part of the whole plan of self-support for the Fort McDermitt Indians. Hay production on the corporate enterprise is estimated at 1,200 tons per year, although it varies somewhat with the amount of irrigation water delivered from McDermitt Creek and Quinn River. This tonnage of hay is adequate, according to the local customary average of one ton per animal per season, for wintering 1,200 head of cattle. The Fort McDermitt council plans on a balanced cattle economy by keeping the number of stock below the maximum carrying capacity of the reservation and thus permitting a reasonable yearly carry-over of hay to accumulate as a reserve for short hay-crop seasons, and in addition to provide for ample hay sales to meet loan agreement repayments and to take care of operating expenses. The cattle increase will be governed entirely by the supply of summer grazing and the winter feed available.

From loan funds granted to individuals, 121 head of cattle from the Giacometto ranch were purchased this past fall, thus securing to the Indians the grazing privileges previously controlled by the former owners in the Humboldt National Forest.

#### Improvements In Cattle Industry Sought

The long-time program visualized by the McDermitt councilmen, Superintendent Bowler and the Extension staff provides not only for this corporate hay enterprise, but also for improving the quality of live-stock produced by Fort McDermitt Indians and for more profitable marketing. The old method of selling "by the head" is now changing to sale by weight. Under the direction of Extension Agent Don C. Foster, a stock and farm scale has been purchased and set up on the Giacometto ranch where all hay, cattle and other

produce are weighed when sold, thus eliminating all guessing by seller and buyer alike. A cattle grading school conducted by J. K. Wallace of the U. S. Department of Agriculture under the supervision of the local Indian Service extension staff this fall heightened the desire for the Fort McDermitt Indian cattlemen to sell their cattle on a graded basis and in pooled lots.

Harry Lossing, Chairman of the Fort McDermitt Council, made a statement recently which might well be quoted here:

"I cannot tell you how much the Fort McDermitt Indians appreciate the Indian Reorganization Act and the things that our superintendent has helped us to do. We are going to do our best to see that the corporate enterprise repayments are made on time and that the individual loan payments are also made, so that the revolving credit funds can be turned back to help other Indians."

\* \* \* \* \*

#### A WORD ABOUT FORT McDERMITT WOMEN

To supplement the preceding story of the Fort McDermitt hay enterprise, a word should be said about the Indian women of this group, who, whenever they have had anything to make something with, have "fallen to" and produced results. The women are hard-working and ingenious, making their own and their children's clothing and manufacturing buckskin and beaded articles for the Agency's cooperative arts and crafts shop. They have become particularly skilled at adapting salvaged Army garments and remnants of cotton goods furnished them through government surplus supplies. The local teacher has described a sewing bee at which thirty-four mattresses were made at a women's meeting, including three for elderly people who were unable to make them for themselves. Overshoes were made from burlap; quilts and rugs were made from cotton and scraps of denim; and warm clothes were pieced together.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### INDIAN MURALS IN ANADARKO'S FEDERAL BUILDING DEDICATED

The Indian murals in the Federal Building of Anadarko, Oklahoma, which houses the Kiowa Agency and the city post office, were dedicated on Sunday, December 5. At the ceremonies held at the Riverside School the Kiowa artists were presented - Stephen Mopope, who was assisted by Spencer Asah and James Auchiah. There were various speakers, among whom were Professor Oscar B. Jacobson of the University of Oklahoma and Miss Alice Marriott, field representative of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board.

## LAND TRADES BEING EFFECTED FOR ECONOMY AND BETTER ADMINISTRATION

The first in a proposed series of land exchanges of tribal Indian land with state and county-owned land is being consummated at Pine Ridge in South Dakota. This particular exchange is significant because it is the first in a series of adjustments which will result in benefits and economies to both Indians and whites.

This move is a departure from precedent, made possible by the Indian Reorganization Act, by the initiative of Francis Case, Congressman from South Dakota's second district, and by the helpfulness of South Dakota officials, notably Governor Leslie Jensen and Ben Strool, State Commissioner of School and Public Lands.

The first trade now being worked out involves 14,000 acres in Bennett County. State-owned land in three northern tiers of townships goes to the Federal Government which will relinquish, in return, tracts of equal size and value in two southern tiers of townships.

When the Sioux reservations, formerly solid areas of tribal land, were broken up by allotment to individual Indians beginning in the 'eighties, the land remaining after allotment was opened to white settlers. The state also took certain sections under school land grants. Now, fifty years later, a colored map of South Dakota's Indian country looks like a patchwork quilt, with Indian allotments, white-owned farms and state lands forming the pattern.

State school lands, which are mostly rented to whites, are in many cases surrounded by Indian allotments and much of the land held in trust for Indians is surrounded by white owners. Administration has been costly and there have been instances of mutual trespassing by both Indian and white stock owners.

Both the State and the Indian Service have sought to ease the difficult situation. Until recently, exchanges to straighten out the tangle were not feasible because tribal lands had been lost to the Indians and only individually-owned Indian land remained. The Indian Reorganization Act, passed in 1934, plus recent legislation passed by the South Dakota Legislature, provided the key. One of the provisions of the Indian Reorganization Act made possible the return to Indian use all former reservation land which had been



opened to settlement and entry, and which, not having been settled, had been withdrawn by the Government. Nine thousand acres were restored at Pine Ridge under this provision in 1936 and a number of additional restorations, including land at Rosebud Agency and at Standing Rock Agency are pending.

Through the initiative of Francis Case, who had been vitally interested in effecting the exchanges, enabling legislation was passed at the last session of the South Dakota Legislature authorizing exchanges of state-owned school lands with these restored tribal lands. The whole problem was discussed at a meeting between state officials and local Indian Service officials in Pierre in August and the proposed trades at Pine Ridge were mapped out.

In September the Oglala Sioux Tribal Council wrote to Commissioner Collier and endorsed the proposed exchange which would help to consolidate and protect their scattered holdings. With all parties to the exchanges eager for final settlement, only the formalities of legal transfer remain.

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#### NEW HOSPITAL AT WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY



Dr. Carl V. Rasmussen and Nurses  
Magda Hanson and Martha E. Lee



View Of The New Hospital  
At Western Shoshone

The new hospital at Western Shoshone Agency at Owyhee, Nevada, is now open and serving the Shoshone-Paiute Tribe. More than three hundred Indians visited the hospital and were shown through the building on the opening day by the Agency physician, Dr. Carl V. Rasmussen and by Nurses Magda Hanson and Martha Elizabeth Lee.

## WILD LIFE ON THE CROW RESERVATION

By Robert Yellowtail, Superintendent, Crow Agency, Montana

The Crow Indians occupy what was once a superb game country. Lewis and Clark on their trip to the Coast in 1803 in their memoirs declared that on the Yellowstone, buffalo and elk herds were so thick that their progress was often halted in order to permit an endless herd of these range monarchs to pass. They also described the streams of the Crow country as teeming with all kinds of water life - beaver, martin and fish.

The advent of the fur and hide hunters, traders and trappers had all but exterminated these lavish gifts of nature when, by the timely rescue efforts of the administration, a restocking program of all species of wild life was begun. Buffalo, deer, elk, bear and native mountain trout have been replaced on the Crow Reservation: at this time there are between three and four hundred buffalo, about 1,000 elk, 500 deer and numerous beaver in all the creeks. Over 500,000 trout were planted in the Crow streams last year. Black, brown and grizzly bear inhabit the wild regions.

The control of wild life is in the hands of the Crow Tribal Council. The Council passed a three-year moratorium on hunting and as a result, game of all species increased in large numbers. It is now a common sight to see large herds of buffalo, deer and elk along the roadside grazing peacefully. It is possible that our herd of buffalo will soon be the largest in the United States, as conditions for their life in the bison range on Crow are much better than in the Yellowstone Park on account of our ample forage and the protection from severe weather given by the deep canyons.

Our objectives in this wild life program have been three: First, to preserve these magnificent species of our animal friends; second, to develop a potential meat supply for emergencies; and third, to satisfy the aesthetic feeling for wild life which is still strong among the Crows. Buffalo and elk constituted their entire sustenance in the pre-reservation days and their reverence for these animals is very much alive today. It costs the Crows little or nothing to maintain this large herd and it is a source of great pride and satisfaction to them.

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## THE USE OF SAND AND GRAVEL PLANTS IN CCC - ID WORK

By George D. Bixby, Associate Forester



The use of heavy equipment on CCC - ID projects does not necessarily mean the cutting down of man power. On the contrary, by acquiring and using certain items of equipment, additional employment is provided for Indian workers. The use of sand and gravel washing plants along with concrete mixers illustrates this point.

No. 1. Small Amounts Of Concrete Are Mixed By Hand When The Job Is Isolated. Yet The Aggregate Is Carefully Measured. It Is Also Heated In Cold Weather.

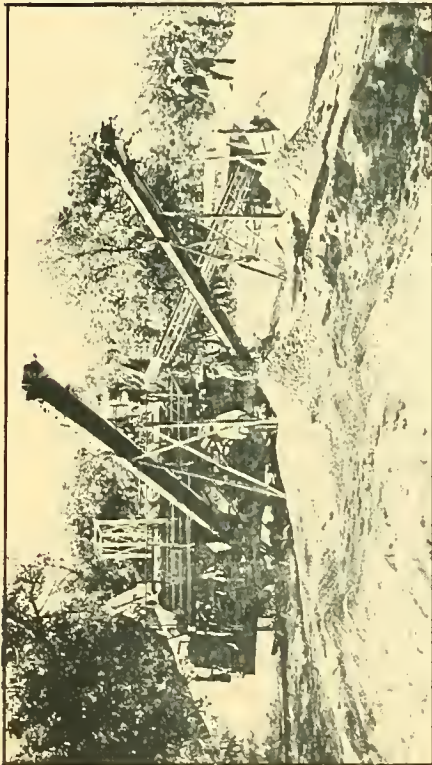
Satisfactory concrete aggregate, that is, sand and gravel, cannot be obtained in large quantities on most reservations because of dirt in the mixture or unsatisfactory grad-

ing. In the past, it has often been necessary to purchase sand and gravel from private sources. To obviate such purchases, two sand and gravel washing plants, similar to that shown in picture No. 2, have been secured. These machines are stock-piling enough clean sand and gravel on a reservation to last for many months; then they can be moved to the next reservation.

The plants are so constructed that dirty aggregate can be fed onto an endless belt to be carried into a washer where it is separated into sand and two sizes of gravel. Any larger pieces of rock are carried to a crusher mounted on one end to the plant, where they can be broken up and mechanically returned to the screen for separation.

The larger CCC dams require reinforced concrete spillways in order that floods may pass by without harming the structure. The accompanying pictures illustrate that a large number of men are needed to supplement the machinery in order to produce finished concrete work. Concrete jobs involving only a few cubic yards of material can be completed by hand labor provided extreme care is used. Larger projects require clean aggregate and water, mixing and tamping machinery, well-braced form work and reinforcing rods.

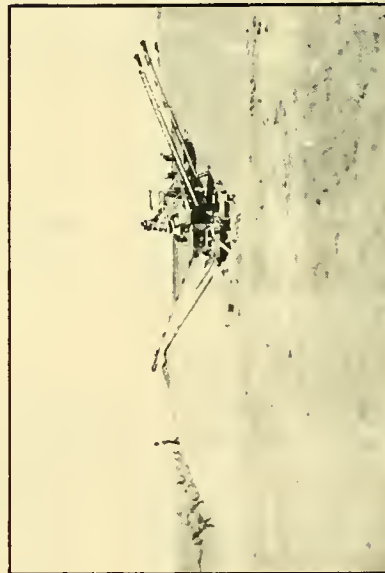




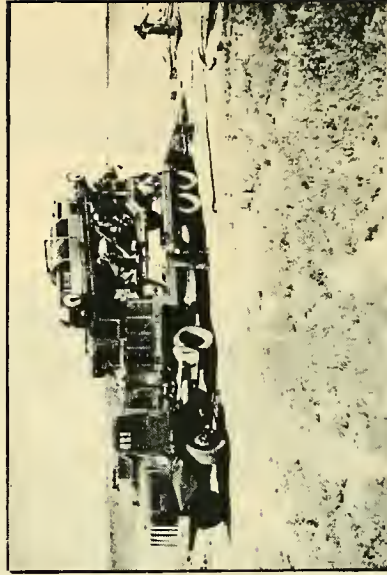
No. 2. Plant For Producing  
Clean Sand And Gravel.



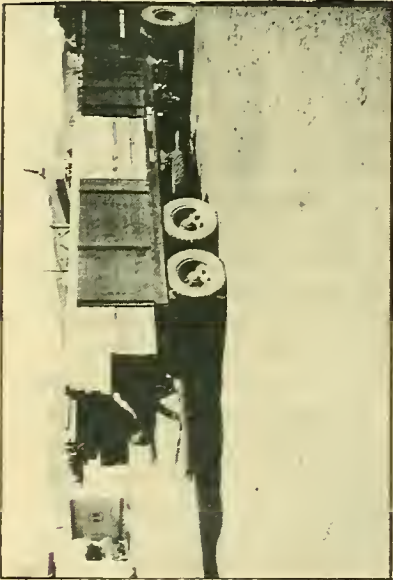
No. 3. Men And Horses Are Used Here To Dig  
And Transport Dirty Sand And Gravel To A  
Trap Where It Is Being Loaded Into Dump  
Trucks To Be Hauled To The Washing Plant.



No. 4. A Large Stock Pile Of Sand  
And Two Sizes Of Gravel  
Ready For Use.



No. 5. Truck Trailer Ready To  
Take Washing Plant To The  
Next Reservation.



No. 6. Truck Trailer Can Also Be Used To Haul Lumber, Cement, And Steel From Railroad To Job.



No. 7. Men Building Form Work So That Concrete Can Be Placed.

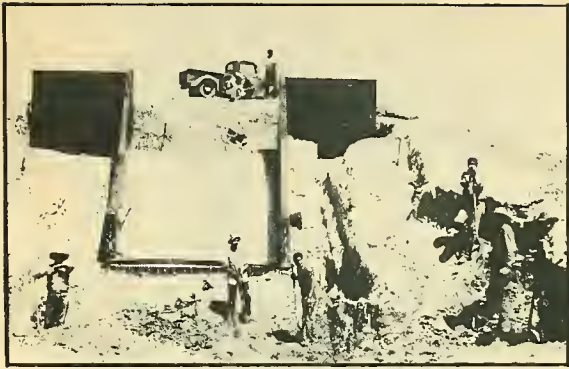


No. 8. Here The Concrete Is Coming From The Mixer Where Men Wheel It To The Forms.



No. 9. More Men Are Required To Transport, Place, Screed And Finish The Concrete.





No. 10. A Section Of Completed Spillway With More Men Excavating For The Next Section.



No. 11. Completed Dam And Spillway: Whitehorse Dam, Located On The Cheyenne River Reservation.

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#### YANKTON WOMEN'S CLUB MAKES FINE RECORD

(From the report of a Washington Office staff member)

"The women's club (Yankton Reservation, Rosebud Agency, South Dakota) is comprised of about one hundred women with an average attendance of thirty. They are more community-minded than any group I have met elsewhere. They are very good needlewomen and specialize in the making of 'star' quilts (selling for ten dollars each), for which they have developed an almost steady market; their membership also includes a few fine bead and skin workers. I saw a rush order for a quilt on the frames, due in Pennsylvania in ten days; also an order for a full buckskin suit and headgear to be sent to a twelve-year-old lad in England, with definite prospects of reorders, if satisfactory. With the proceeds of their sales, these women have paid for the eye examinations of all members who are in need of glasses and for the glasses when ordered.

"In addition, they have done much needed charity work and always seek to respond to every request for help. This group would be a fine nucleus for further developing work among Yankton women, and with reason, for they represent the intelligence, interest and industry of the whole body of women. I talked with many who are enthusiastic over the prospects of developing women's projects. Within ten days, due to the constant travel through the reservation, more than sixty dollars' worth of bead-work has been sold ... They are confident that a market for well-cut, well-planned articles is now available and capable of much expansion."



## CCC - ID TRAINING - SOME SPECIFIC RESULTS

Can Indian enrollees absorb training on the job and at the same time maintain good standards of quality and amount of production? They can and they have. Back in 1933 there was a certain employee, trained in the hard school of unit costs, miles of road finished and yards of earth moved, who exclaimed, when he heard that enrollees should be taught as well as worked: "Education! I've got a job to do!" That attitude may have been fairly widespread at the beginning of things; if it was, it has been dispelled by the impressive record of four years of physical output and of gains in the ability of Indian workers.

The question of training on the job raises, of course, the broader one: Of what value is CCC - ID to the individual? In the deeper sense, the question cannot be answered at all. The value to the individual of an enlarged viewpoint, in character building, in increased aptitude for work, and in the discovery and exploiting of latent capacities - these inner considerations, within a man's mind and heart, are hard matters for statisticians to evaluate.

But specifically and individually, the question can be answered in part. There is accumulating a body of data showing that a growing number of Indian CCC workers have made definite gains through their CCC - ID experience. The following extract from an agency report gives illustrations. This particular report is quoted not because the record could not be matched elsewhere but because of its timeliness and brevity, and because the writer happens to know something of the friendliness and effort that have been generously expended upon the Indians' behalf by hard-working employees "with jobs to do" - as part of their jobs!

The following is from a report from Rosebud Agency, South Dakota:

1. Under the leadership and training of Andy Bell, carpenter and skilled laborer, four enrollees have developed into skilled carpenters.
2. Of the ten enrollee machine operators now working at Rosebud, nine have become qualified operators as a result of CCC - ID training on the job.
3. Lloyd Houkase, who had had high school education, started as an enrollee. He is now Assistant to the Technician and is doing general surveying of dams under the direction of an engineer.

4. Wilson Emery, who started in as an enrollee is now Trail Locator.

5. Louis Dubray went from enrollee to rodman and is now doing general surveying with an instrument and taking topography.

6. J. Colome who began as an enrollee last May is now doing general surveying under the supervision of an engineer.

7. Rennie Waugh started as an enrollee, and, after two years of work with engineers, learning general surveying, is now serving as Assistant Foreman.

8. Jeff Burnett began as an enrollee; he is Assistant Foreman.

9. Bill Barnette, who began as an enrollee, is also now Assistant Foreman.

10. Allan Fredericks has developed from an enrollee to a qualified mechanic.

11. Bob Rogers, formerly a CCC - ID enrollee, is now a fire guard.

12. Alec Larvie and George Brave Boy, who began as enrollees, have worked up to Rodent Control Foremen positions.

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#### 4-H CLUBS FLOURISH AT PIMA

By Elisabeth Hart, Home Extension Agent - Pima Agency, Arizona

4-H Clubs have grown from two clubs with 23 members in 1934 to 19 clubs with over 200 members in 1937, with still other clubs forming. Work has included making clothing, gardening and yard improvement, and caring for calves, poultry and pigs.

Note: The picture to the right shows the Gila Crossing 4-H Garden Club members working on their practice garden which furnished fresh vegetables to the school. These boys will know how to grow a garden at home because they have had actual experience in gardening under the supervision of an expert leader.



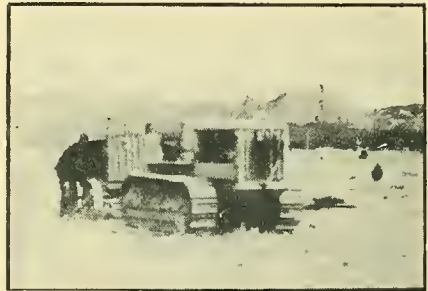
## TRAINING INDIANS ON THE JOB AT FORT APACHE, ARIZONA

By Erik W. Allstrom - Camp Superintendent, CCC - ID

Phoenix, Arizona



Apache Timekeeper  
Reporting

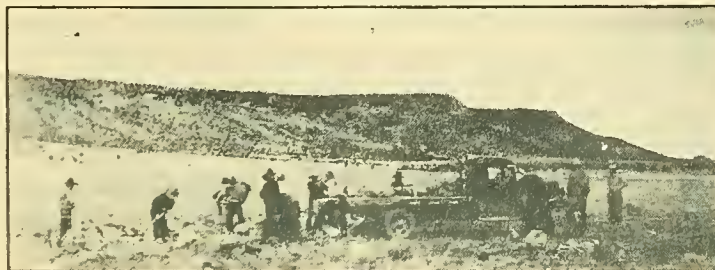


Apache Operator At  
His Air Compressor

The general statement is made often that Indians hold a large number of the skilled CCC jobs. At Fort Apache there is specific evidence of how this condition has been and is being accomplished.

Beginning in 1933, foremen were instructed to give Indians opportunity to learn how to handle equipment. Apache enrollees were used as helpers, working with truck drivers, with jackhammer operators, caterpillar tractors, with blasters and even on "bulldozers", probably the most difficult and dangerous of all road building machinery.

The accompanying pictures show some of our Apaches working in skilled jobs. They show too some of our jobs at Fort Apache: truck trail and road building; building an emergency landing field for airplanes - used last spring when the search for the airliner which crashed on Baldy was on; and on various conservation and land improvement enterprises. Some of the most important work has been on the prehistoric ruin at Kinishba, which has been described in previous issues of "Indians At Work."



Apache Crew Clearing Airplane Landing Field



## READING MATERIAL FOR INDIAN CCC CAMPS IN THE SOUTHWEST

By Claude C. Cornwall, Camp Supervisor



Story-Books And Text-  
Books From Albuquerque  
Public Schools

Indian CCC enrollees like to read, and those in charge of camp leisure-time activities are working to see that interesting and worthwhile reading matter is available.

The leisure-time programs in most areas include both class studies and individual reading for pleasure and information. Building up library facilities has been a challenging task.

At Window Rock, Arizona, the local Boy Scout troop gathered magazines for the use of Navajo enrollees.

At the writer's suggestion, Camp Supervisor Forrest M. Parker of Phoenix visited the textbook depository at the local Board of Education. The result was 1,817 volumes, reference books, histories, books on science and discontinued

textbooks. This last-mentioned group provides some excellent sources for review and study, particularly for Indians who are learning to read and write. These books are being placed in the Apache, Papago and Navajo CCC camps.

Through the courtesy of Mr. John Milne, Superintendent of Schools at Albuquerque, New Mexico, Camp Superintendent Erik Allstrom has been able to secure 250 volumes of story-books and reference texts from the depositories at four public schools. Superintendent Milne has instructed his school principals to make a point of selecting available books and magazines and hold them for Indian CCC camps. The photograph above shows these books as they were being unloaded from Mr. Allstrom's car. They are being distributed to Mescalero, Navajo and the Apache country. Additional library material is being secured from both public and private

sources. We are collecting pamphlets and bulletins on scientific subjects and these are being supplemented by government publications and bulletins issued through various public agencies. Daily newspapers and weekly magazines are being supplied to all camps.

Through these avenues our Indian enrollees are being encouraged to read and to keep abreast of scientific and social problems. Incentive for reading is further promoted by discussion groups and by visual education.

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#### TRADE-MARKS WILL PROTECT MAKERS AND BUYERS OF NAVAJO RUGS

As a move to protect both the buying public and Navajo weavers, Secretary Ickes recently approved regulations which provide for the use of trade-marks of authenticity for Navajo all-wool hand-woven fabrics.

Certificates of authenticity will be fastened to rugs and blankets with wire caught in a lead seal. The certificates state the weight and size of the fabric and certify that it is made entirely of locally hand-spun wool, woven by a member of the Navajo Tribe on a traditional Navajo loom. Certificates stating the facts can be obtained by anybody dealing in Indian goods. To protect the certificates from misuse, however, anyone wishing to use them must give \$500 bond and obtain a license from the Indian Arts and Crafts Board, a government organization which seeks protection, better marketing and higher standards for Indian crafts products.

Navajo rugs and blankets are the first Indian-made products to receive this protection because of the economic importance of the craft, whose sales total hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. Standards for silver were promulgated many months ago, but government stamps of authenticity have not been supplied as yet.

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#### CONSTITUTION AND CHARTER NEWS

At an election on November 27, the Bay Mills group of Michigan (under Great Lakes Agency, Wisconsin) voted to amend their constitution by a vote of 50 to 2; and adopted their charter by a vote of 54 to 3.

On December 7, the Sac and Fox Indians of Shawnee Agency, Oklahoma, voted for adoption of their constitution by a vote of 202 to 120. There was an exceptionally large turnout: 71 per cent of all those eligible to vote.

# NINE YEARS OF GROWTH

FROM A REPORT OF MRS. DOROTHY SMITH ROOT, HOME EXTENSION AGENT, KIOWA AGENCY, OKLAHOMA

## Kiowa Agency Home Extension Clubs

| 1929                | 1930           | 1931           | 1932           | 1933           | 1934           | 1935           | 1936           | 1937                |                      |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Oakview--12      | Oakview--12    | Oakview--16    | Oakview--14    | Oakview--14    | Oakview--14    | Oakview--16    | Oakview--16    | Oakview--18         |                      |
| 2. Red Stone--25    | Red Stone--25  | Red Stone--23  | Red Stone--26  | Red Stone--26  | Red Stone--23  | Red Stone--32  | Red Stone--38  | Red Stone--34       |                      |
| 3. Ft. Cobb--14     | Ft. Cobb--20   | Ft. Cobb--20   | Ft. Cobb--23   | Ft. Cobb--23   | Ft. Cobb--30   | Ft. Cobb--38   | Ft. Cobb--14   | Ft. Cobb--24        |                      |
| 4. Carnegie--19     | Carnegie--16   | Carnegie--19   | Carnegie--21   | Carnegie--21   | Carnegie--31   | Carnegie--38   | Carnegie--35   | Carnegie--28        |                      |
| 5. Rainy Mt.--19    | Rainy Mt.--19  | Rainy Mt.--20  | Rainy Mt.--24  | Rainy Mt.--24  | Rainy Mt.--24  | Rainy Mt.--31  | Rainy Mt.--38  | Rainy Mt.--27       |                      |
| 6. Saddle Mt.--11   | Saddle Mt.--12 | Saddle Mt.--18 | Saddle Mt.--21 | Saddle Mt.--22 | Saddle Mt.--32 | Saddle Mt.--32 | Saddle Mt.--37 | Saddle Mt.--25      |                      |
| 7. Mt. Scott--16    | Mt. Scott--16  | Mt. Scott--16  | Mt. Scott--14  | Mt. Scott--15  | Mt. Scott--21  | Mt. Scott--21  | Mt. Scott--18  | Mt. Scott--17       |                      |
| 8. Hobart--14       | Hobart--14     | Hobart--19     | Hobart--19     | Hobart--15     | Hobart--23     | Hobart--23     | Hobart--23     | Hobart--20          |                      |
| 9. -----            | Mt. View--12   | Mt. View--14   | West Car.--18  | West Car.--19  | West Car.--20  | West Car.--22  | West Car.--26  | West Car.--24       |                      |
| 10. -----           | -----          | Walters--23    | Walters--24    | Walters--24    | Walters--24    | Walters--25    | Walters--25    | Walters--18         |                      |
| 11. -----           | -----          | -----          | Herwauney--41  | Herwauney--21  | Herwauney--25  | Herwauney--26  | Herwauney--30  | Herwauney--11*      |                      |
| 12. -----           | -----          | -----          | Deyo--21       | Deyo--21       | Deyo--30       | Deyo--32       | Deyo--30       | Deyo--28            |                      |
| 13. -----           | -----          | -----          | -----          | Apache--26     | Apache--19     | Apache--22     | Apache--29     | Apache--37          |                      |
| 14. -----           | -----          | -----          | -----          | Hiawatha--8    | Hiawatha--19   | Hiawatha--     | Mt. Scott--10  | Mt. Scott--12*      |                      |
| 15. -----           | -----          | -----          | -----          | -----          | Lawton--22     | Lawton--23     | Lawton--28     | Lawton--24          |                      |
| 16. -----           | -----          | -----          | -----          | -----          | Wichita--30    | Wichita--14    | Wichita--19    | Wichita--19         |                      |
| 17. -----           | -----          | -----          | -----          | -----          | -----          | Binger--15     | Binger--17     | Binger--13          |                      |
| 18. -----           | -----          | -----          | -----          | -----          | -----          | Fletcher--11   | Fletcher--26   | Fletcher--25        |                      |
| 19. -----           | -----          | -----          | -----          | -----          | -----          | Stecker--17    | Stecker--22    | Stecker--29         |                      |
| 20. -----           | -----          | -----          | -----          | -----          | -----          | C & D--20      | C & D--20      | C & D--30*          |                      |
| 21. -----           | -----          | -----          | -----          | -----          | -----          | Riverside--22  | Riverside--20  | Riverside--11       |                      |
| 22. -----           | -----          | -----          | -----          | -----          | -----          | Scott--21      | Scott--21      | Scott--20           |                      |
| 23. -----           | -----          | -----          | -----          | -----          | -----          | -----          | -----          | Beaver--0           |                      |
| 24. -----           | -----          | -----          | -----          | -----          | -----          | -----          | -----          | Emerson--15         |                      |
| 25. -----           | -----          | -----          | -----          | -----          | -----          | -----          | -----          | Cedar Dale--18      |                      |
| 26. -----           | -----          | -----          | -----          | -----          | -----          | -----          | -----          | Arts & Crafts       |                      |
| 27. -----           | -----          | -----          | -----          | -----          | -----          | -----          | -----          | Sugar Creek--12     |                      |
| Total               | 127            | 145            | 188            | 245            | 270            | 377            | 405            | Indiahoma 31<br>532 | Indiahoma--38<br>585 |
| *Caddo and Delaware |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |                     |                      |

\*Caddo and Delaware

\*Herwauney Club had only two meetings during 1937.

\*Mt. Scott has two clubs - Comanche and Kiowa.

Mt. View Club changed the name of the club to West Carnegie Club.

Indiahoma Club has two names - Indiahoma and Post Oak.

## NINE YEARS OF GROWTH

By Henrietta K. Burton, Supervisor Of Home Extension Work

Joyousness is one of the outstanding elements in the Indian Women's Home Extension Club meetings. A steady sustained growth of nine years is shown in the rise to 28 clubs with 585 members on the Kiowa jurisdiction.

All the clubs, save one, meet once a month throughout the year and many of them call additional or special meetings. Each club is organized with a definite group of officers: president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and project leaders. The women conduct their own meetings and keep their records. The projects for the year are chosen by Indian women and combined by the home extension agent into the "Program Of Work." Each woman is supplied with a "Year Book" which gives the program for each meeting.

The Indian women take their club responsibilities seriously. They preside with dignity and earnestness. During the group work hours, they believe in having a good time by singing, laughing and joking as they work on the quilts, dresses, furniture repair or food work.



## NOTES FROM WEEKLY PROGRESS REPORTS OF CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS - INDIAN DIVISION

Leisure-Time Activities At Mescalero (New Mexico) Basket Ball games have had a part in our leisure-time activities this week. The old stone fireplace in our camp recreation hall has just as much to do with our evening activities these days as the never-forgotten card games and radio entertainment. Perfecto Garcia.

Rodent Control Work Progressing at Colville (Washington) The rodent control crew was very active last week. The crew is going to work as long as the weather permits. If the weather changes and freezes, the crew will have to quit for the season. They have covered 1,640 acres of gopher-infested farm land and their work is a great help and a credit to the farmers. They have to be especially careful about scattering the poison. The project was supervised by Roy Toulou. Joe Boyd, Camp Clerk.

Activities At Flathead (Montana) One evening last week a group of camp members visited the camp manager to discuss various camp matters. After these matters were satisfactorily settled, the meeting was turned into a recreational meeting, as the majority of those concerned were present. One new committeeman and a treasurer were elected. It was necessary to fill the vacancy of treasurer immediately in order that funds from the social given in the camp recreation hall last week might be properly cared for.

The care of recreational property was also taken up and the outcome was the election of a property man from within the committee.

A problem of importance for the coming dance was the badly torn floor in the recreation hall. It was decided that a new floor was essential. So on Thursday the flooring was purchased, hauled into camp and some of the more recreational-minded members worked far into the night to lay the new floor for the Friday night dance. A record crowd attended the dance and approximately twenty-five dollars was taken in from the sale of the baskets.

Much arranging and cleaning up throughout the entire camp has been done this week. A very close check-up of the entire heating set-up was made and the necessary steps to put this in first-class shape will be taken immediately. Eugene Malett.

Weather Conditions Unfavorable At Pierre Indian School (South Dakota) Weather conditions here have been none too favorable. However, we have moved along very nicely and work on the cottage has progressed very well. We have taken several samples from our wells and casings and sent them in for purity tests. We have had to do a little bank sloping along Jetty No. 1 and we had quite a little rough material that we purchased last spring so that we will be able to do some riprapping to protect us just at the point

where our well is located. This well is at the extreme of Jetty No. 133-A. S. J. Wood.

Interesting Safety Meetings Held At Great Lakes (Wisconsin)  
Work at this unit has been progressing satisfactorily. The men show much enthusiasm in their work, although they are sometimes faced with difficult weather conditions. The weather here is very changeable. At times there is a mixture of rain and snow which freezes and makes traveling and working with the trucks very dangerous. It also hinders the work a great deal.

Much enthusiasm has been shown in regard to our safety meetings. The Safety Committee has found out that it has helped a great deal in teaching the men to be cautious in the field. Meetings have been held at the CCC-ID Office every week. But due to the fact that we have studied every phase of safety, it was decided to postpone one of the meetings until the following week.

It was suggested by one committee member to allow two or three enrollees from both camps to attend these meetings and let them have a voice in the discussion on safety. The men who were asked to attend showed a great willingness and some had very interesting and worthwhile suggestions. Herman E. Cameron, Trail Locator.

Truck Trail Construction At Five Civilized Tribes (Oklahoma)  
Project #202 - 19: It won't be long before this nicely constructed trail will be finished. The hard surface of fine natural gravel is a great asset to this truck trail.

There are a few places where there is no gravel but the foreman has seen to it that these places are well-drained. Floyd B. Chambers.

Two Ponds Completed At Osage (Oklahoma)  
The weather conditions here at the Osage Reservation have changed somewhat this week. The warmer temperature has made working conditions very agreeable. The truck drivers are finding it very nice to drive as the weather is not only nice, but hot air heaters were installed in all the transportation trucks to insure the safety of the men during the cold weather by keeping the drivers comfortable.

Two ponds were completed and the two pond crews have moved to new locations. These crews are doing very fine work and hope to finish their quota on scheduled time. William H. Labodie.

Activities At Shawnee (Oklahoma)  
The Kickapoo CCC Workers have been digging rock all this week, trying to get enough to build baffles. It has been difficult to secure rock at our present location due to its scarcity, but so far, we have secured almost enough for our baffles. The men are anxious to get started on the baffle work as it is both educational and interesting. George Kishketon.

Our Camp Supervisor A. B. Finney, was here this week. His visit created more interest among the boys in the Enrollee Program and they are ready to give his program full support. Educational programs as well as entertainment, will be sponsored by the CCC-ID boys in this part of the reservation next



month. Herbert Franklin, Leader.

Deer Hunting At Paiute (Utah)  
Most of the men returned to work after a successful deer hunt. Nearly every man brought home a buck. The hides will be tanned by the women and later made into moccasins and gloves. O. B. Fry.

Caterpillar Students Enthusiastic About Their Work At Navajo (Luk-achukai) (Arizona) Our caterpillar students continue to show the same fine enthusiasm for their work. The students learn to grease and care for the equipment so efficiently that now very little time is lost through care of the caterpillars. James A. Sturdevant, Machine Operator.

Fire Hazard Reduction At Consolidated Chippewa (Minnesota) Our fire hazard reduction work has progressed satisfactorily considering that the snow in the woods and the wet slushy roads have to be traversed daily by this crew.

The fills being put in on the Grand Portage Stockade Road are fast nearing completion. With the trucks breaking down and too coarse a gravel and numerous other little difficulties, it began to look as if we were going to have some real trouble keeping everything going. But by Tuesday noon, the tangles were all straightened out and everything was rolling along like a well-oiled machine once again. Leo M. Smith.

Excavation Work On The Kyle Dam Progressing At Pine Ridge (South Dakota) The excavation of the spill-

way is progressing. Work, however, was slowed up a bit this week while compaction work was being done on the old spillway. Plenty of care and skill must be exercised in the engineering of this compaction.

Due to the wet soil in the cut, it was a little difficult for the teams to move around in there with their dump wagons. They have done their share of dirt moving in the time they have put in on this work, in spite of the small amount of space in which they had to move around with their dump wagons.

The machine crew is keeping right up to their standard and have proven to be a lot of help, both in the compaction filling and in the excavation of the pilot channel.

Last Tuesday Mr. Skalander, our First-Aid instructor, gave an examination at the Kyle School. Most of the boys attended, but it is not known as yet, how many of them made the grade and passed the examination. Elmus A. Bullard, Senior Foreman.

Horse Trail Construction At Northern Idaho (Idaho) We have been working on the Webb Reserve for the past few days, building horse trails. Due to the fact that the hills are very steep and rocky, the digging has gone along slowly. We had to make switchbacks to avoid some cliffs of rock and this made it a little easier for us to grade our trail. James J. Broncheau.

One cruising party is working on the Tahoe Reserve. G. A. Robertson.



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